THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1864. VOL. I—No. 22.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 3 months $12
" " " 3 " 7
TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months 3
" " " 3 " 7
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months 4
" " " 3 " 5

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. G. Thrasher, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

About Treatment of Prisoners.

Richmond, Feb. 19.

On the 24th ult., Mr. Ould proposed to Hitchcock that prisoners on each side shall be attended by a proper number of their own Surgeons, with power to receive and distribute contributions of food, clothing and medicines, and have liberty to make reports through Agents of Exchange of matters relating to the welfare of prisoners. Two flag of truce boats have since arrived, but no answer returned.

From the North.

Richmond, Feb. 19.

Meade left Washington on the 14th, to resume command of the army of the Potomac.

Grant has written a letter peremptorily declining to be a candidate for the Presidency.

Butler's brother, who was with him at New Orleans, is dead.

George Thompson, British Abolitionist, has arrived at Boston.

Hon. Wm. Atherton Attorney, General of England, who prosecuted in the Alexandria case, is dead.

POLAND AND RUSSIA.—A sanguinary conflict between the insurgents under Borsack, and the Russians, took place on the 18th of February, in the vicinity of Czenstochan. Several wagons filled with dead and wounded Russian soldiers, were brought into the town.

From Charleston.

Charleston, Feb. 19.

One hundred and seventeen shells were fired at the city to day. A Yankee blockading ship is reported sunk during the blow of yesterday.

Enlistments for the war are progressing in the department,

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—The Washington Uncle says:

When Parliament separated, England was on the alliance with France. That alliance stood.

To all whom it may Concern.

We call attention to General Orders No 3, from Col. Mallett, Conscript officer, from which it will be seen, (Paragraph IV.) that persons embraced in the Order must report to the Enrolling Officers of their respective Districts, and that no communications addressed Col. Mallett's office can receive attention except as they come through the Enrolling Officers.

A difficulty occurred in working our Press, which prevented us from getting yesterday's paper printed in time for the Fayetteville and other mails. We hope it will not happen again.

Correspondence of The Daily Confederate.

Petersburg, Va., Feb. 18, 1864.

Messrs. Editors:—The high position which your occupies in the very infancy of your existence, is in every way gratifying to the friends of the cause it so efficiently advocates. If an occasional communication from me will interest your readers, you may command me now and then, as circumstances and other engagements may permit.

Both their interests and sympathies, Virginia, North Carolina are inseparably connected, and what elevates one must elevate the other, and if one suffers, the other must suffer with it. The citizens of each State are one people after all, and the efforts made by the one to produce alienation of feelings between the citizens of the two States, cannot but be successful. Especially is it true in the gigantic struggle in which we are engaged, that we are one. The blood of thousands of brave Carolinians has been poured out in Virginia's soil since this horrid war began, not alone in defence of Virginia, but in defence of their own homes and their firesides. So closely joined are we, that a foe who survive them are this day side by side on the Rapidan and the Peninsula, their breasts as a wall of flesh and bones to prevent the approaches of the enemy to the common Capitol.—Their friends at home also feel that they may the efforts of those who would foment jealous feelings among them or ever prove unavailing.

My pen wanders from my first intention of giving you a running sketch of things of interest in this city.

Richmond, next to Richmond, is perhaps the most crowded city in the Confederacy; and the hundreds and thousands of people who have found a home here, from Norfolk and cities on the Seaboard, the sounds of the enemy, and during all this there has been with all this class of people a feverish anxiety, which has been absent from the regular and permanent citizens. They have remembered that their homes they have left behind them, the rule of that greatest of all tyrants, grace to humanity, Butler the time for the opening of the spring draws nearer, the more active and to the pulse of the great body

and the greater is their anxiety. The streets, the market place, the workshops and factories, the theatres, hotels and places for religious worship, are all alike crowded to overflowing, and in the variety there is room for all to find some gratification of his taste and feelings. The enrolling of so many business men for the field, together with so many of the bar-room and sporting gentry, who have heretofore been represented in the army by proxy, has produced no little confusion and bustle in this busy, bustling crowd, but this will soon be over, and many new soldiers will soon take their places in the field

Provisions rule exceedingly high, and in despite of all the efforts of the benevolent, there has been much suffering in this city, and a better prospect has not yet dawned — Extortioners are growing fat, while the more conscientious poor are writhing in suffering

It is confidently believed by many that it is marked out in the Yankee programme, for the Spring campaign, to try the route to Richmond *via* the Southside of the James and Petersburg; but like all other roads over which they have travelled, this will likely prove a very rough one.

Petersburg is remarkably well governed, considering its crowded condition. The police regulations are admirably arranged, and very efficiently executed. This in comparison with some of our sister cities is most striking. Perhaps a solution of the matter may be found in the fact that nearly all the civil and military officers in command here are citizens, and not imported for this especial duty, as in some other places which might be named.—Maj. Kerr, the Military Governor, and Lieut. Hawles the Provost Marshal, are both very efficient officers.

In my next, I will confine myself closer to passing events, and give less attention to generalities.

B.

Raleigh Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY,
BY LYNN ADAMS. GROCER.

Raleigh, February 19, 1864.

BACON	$3 50 ℔ lb.
BEEF, by the quarter	1.00
BEESWAX	3 00 ℔ lb.
BUTTER	4.00@4.50 ℔lb.
CHICKENS	2.50
CORN	$5 00@90 ℔bbl.
EGGS	2 00 ℔ dozen.
FLOUR	125 00 ℔ bl.
FODDER	12.00 hud.
HAY	10.00 ℔hun.
IRON, (retail)	2.80
LARD	3 50@3 75 ℔ lb.
MOLASSES	10@15.00 gal.
NAILS	2.50 ℔ lb.
PEAS	18.00 ℔ bus.
PORK	none
POTATOES, Sweet	10.00 ℔ bush.
RAGS	15 ℔ lb.
SALT	50 ℔ lb
SUGAR	none.
TALLOW	3 00

[From the Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

February 15, 1864.

Bacon	2 75@3 00
Beef	100@1.25
Beeswax	2.50
Butter	3.50@4.00
Cotton	1.25@1.33
Coffee	10@12 00
Cotton Yarn	20@38.50
Dried Fruit—Apples and Peaches	1 00@1.25
Eggs	1.75 ℔ doz.
Extract Logwood	5 00@6 00
Flour	1.25@1.40
Flaxseed	5.00@8.00
Fodder	10.00
Hay	10.00
Shucks	10.00
Grain—Corn	16 00
Wheat	20.00
Rye	15.00
Oats	9.00
Peas	17.50@20
Hides—Green	2.50@3.50
Dry	4 50@5.00
Iron—Swedes	3.00@3.50
Leather—Upper	15.00
Sole	12.50
Liquors—Corn Whiskey	55 00
Apple and Peach Brandy	55.00
Molasses	17 50@20 00
Nails	3.00@3 50
Onions	15.00
Potatoes—Irish	15.00@20.00
Sweet	12.50
Rice	75
Sugar	4 50@.600
Soap—Family Bar	1 00
Toilet	2.00
Tallow	20.00@25.00
Wool	2.50
	6.00

Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings prices to the State.....
Retail to others.....1.25
Outsiders' prices.....1.40
Salt.....3.50

New Advertisements.

For Sale.—28 Shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock.
W. H. JONES,
21 d3t* Agent.

For Sale, Cotton, Tobacco and Land.— One hundred bales cotton well stored, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, 300 boxes manufactured tobacco, medium and fine grades; 30 hogsheads leaf tobacco, and 936 acres fine tobacco lands, over one half in original growth, in Granville county. These sales are open for 30 days.
R. A. JENKINS,
Feb. 18, 1864-21-d t Williamsboro', N. C.

$100 Reward—Ranaway from Mrs. B. I. Hayes' plantation, in Warren County, N. C., on the 16th inst., a negro man named ANTHONY. He is about 42 years of age, black complexion, has good teeth, is badly ruptured and wears a truss. He is about 5 feet, 6 or 7 inches high, is well set and strong looking and has a pleasing countenance when spoken to. He has a wife at Mr. Joseph Townes', near Townesville, N. C., where he will likely be found, or he may try to get to the Yankee lines, as he has a good deal of money with him. I will give the above reward of One Hundred Dollars for the delivery of the said negro to me, or his apprehension and confinement in any jail so I can get him again.
JOSEPH B. JONES.
Warren Co., N. C., Feb. 17, 1864.—21-dtf

Miners Wanted.—Wanted immediately at Lockville, in Chatham county, N. C., a number of good Miners, who understand working Copper Mines. The very highest wages will be paid, and steady employment given. Report at once to the undersigned at Lockville.
J. M. HECK & CO.
jan 6-d6t

Miscellaneous.

Headquarters 4th North Carolina Cavalry, February 13th, 1864.—Members of this Regiment absent without leave are warned to return immediately. Enrolling officers and others are strongly urged to arrest all failing to do so.

Those on sick furlough will forward proper certificates from Examining Boards; none others will be received.

Those having detail's to re-mount, must procure horses, or they will be transferred to infantry.

By order of
Lieut-Col. R. BARRINGER,
Commanding Regiment.
T. J. Moore, Adjutant 4th N. N. Cavalry.
21-d&tw3t*

Sale of Negroes.—I Shall Offer for sale for cash, EIGHT LIKELY NEGROES, on Tuesday the 23d inst., being Court day in Warren county, N. C., at the Court House in Warrenton.
P. J. TURNBULL,
2-5t Auctioneer.

$50 Reward. Runaway from the Machine Shops of the R. & G. R. R. Co., on the 28th of Jan., 1864, the boy HORRACE. Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches high, copper colored, long bushy hair and very badly clad when left. He is supposed to be lurking in or near the city of Raleigh. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to this company or his confinement in jail.
16-6t.

Soldiers' Furlough.

Medical Director's Office, General Hospitals, N. C., Raleigh, February 16, 1864.—All Soldiers absent from their commands, are hereby informed, that no practicing Physician or single Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon has any authority to give certificates of disability for Furlough or discharge, except in cases where the soldier is unable to travel. Their certificates are worthless, and will not protect the soldier against the consequences of absence without leave. No one, except regulars ppointed Medical Examining Boards, are authorized to give certificates of disability for furlough or discharge.
P. E. HINES, Surgeon,
18-8aw4t Medical Director.

Office Southern Express Company, Raleigh, N. C., February 13, 1864.—Much complaint being made of the delays by this Company in forwarding merchandize. I am instructed to advertise that the rules of the Company require that Government packages shall take preference over all others, and next in order are packages forwarded by friends or associations to officers and soldiers in the field or hospitals. The observance of the rule, together with the limited facilities for transportation, necessarily cause delay in the forwarding of packages for merchants and others.
A. P. C. BRYAN,
19-1m *Agent.*

Office Southern Express Company, Augusta, Ga., February 10, 1864.—Legal notice is hereby given to all concerned, that persons who ship packages containing spirits, wines or cordials, without informing our Agent of the contents, will not be entitled to nor will they receive the benefit of valuation.

Spirits wines, or cordials will not be forwarded by this Company except under special contract.
JAS. SHUTER.
Superintend. and Acting President.
A. P. C. BRYAN, Ag't, Raleigh, N. C.
18 1m

Lost certificate of Stock.—The under- signed has lost the following Certificate: No. 1305 for $3100, dated July 28th, 1863, issued to J. McBoyle at Raleigh, N. C.

Every person is forbidden to purchase the same as application will be made for its renewal.
3-w1m. DAVID OUTLAW.

Printing, Binding, Paper, etc.—Having constructed a large bui ding in Columbia, S. C., and removed our machinery from Charleston, we would inform Quartermasters, Bank and Railroad Officers, and the public, that we are as well prepared as before the war to execute all orders in our line. We have been importing from Europe largely of articles used in our business, and now have on hand a stock consisting in part of the following articles:

290 REAMS ENGLISH DOUBLE CAP WRITING.
200 REAMS ENGLISH ROYAL—WHITE, BLUE, AND BUFF.
200 REAMS ENGLISH BANK NOTE PAPER.
500 REAMS WHITE AND BLUE FRENCH AND ENGLISH FOLIO POST
500 REAMS WHITE AND BLUE ENGLISH CAP.
1,000 REAMS WHITE AND BLUE ENGLISH AND FRENCH LETTER.
1,000 REAMS ENGLISH BATH (SMALL) LETTER.
2,000 REAMS WHITE AND BLUE NOTE.
ALSO, BLOTTING, COPYING, AND DOMESTIC PAPERS.
1,000,000 ASSORTED ENVELOPES.
7,000 Gross Gillott's and other makers' Steel Pens. Pen-holders, Pencils, Sealing Wax, Ink, and almost all articles of Stationery.

ALSO, A SMALL STOCK OF
Best ENGLISH BLANK BOOK PAPER (Super Royal and Imperial not yet arrived), which we are prepared to manufacture into any kind of Blank Books.

We are now opening the above valuable stock, and advise our old customers, and all others in want, to send in their orders at once, or the stock may be so much broken as to prevent us from filling them properly.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.

"ANDREWS' MOUNTED AND FIELD ARTILLERY DRILL," by Lieut.-Col. R. S. Andrews, Army of Northern Virginia, illustrated with nearly 100 fine lithographed cuts, printed on fine white paper, and full bound cambric. This book is published under instructions of the Ordnance Department, C. S. A., and should be in the hands of every Artillery officer. Price $4, one third off to the trade.

IN PRESS,

AND SOON TO BE PUBLISHED:

"GENERAL ORDERS" from the Adjutant and Inspector-General's office, up to January 1, 1864, with copious index and other valuable matter. Edited by Gen. Thomas Jordan, Chief of Gen. Beauregard's Staff. Price $5, one third off to the trade.

"CHISOLM'S SURGERY," being a third edition of this valuable work, revised and enlarged by the author, J. J. Chisolm, Surgeon C. S. A., superbly illustrated.

"MARMONT'S WORK ON MILITARY SCIENCE" translated from the French, by Col. Frank Shaller, C. S. A., with notes by the editor. Illustrated.

"PHILIP," a new Novel, by Wm. H. Thackeray (lately deceased), splendidly illustrated with portrait of the author and other engravings.

"OLLENDORFF'S New Method of Learning French," being a reprint of this valuable work, now entirely out of print, and much needed by the youth of our country.

Also, 100,000 copies of the New Testament and Psalms for the "Confederate States Bible Society," with several works for other Societies and Publishers.

Having arrangements for securing full supplies of all kinds of Printing Papers, we are prepared to undertake the printing and publishing of any book of value to the country, and expect to continue the publication of Military, School, and other useful books.

18-1m. EVANS & COGSWELL,
Columbia, S. C.

Miscellaneous.

To Farmers raising Tobacco in North Carolina.—You are hereby notified that the Tithes due the Confederate States are required to be delivered not sooner than the 2d of June or later than the 15th of July, to the duly authorized County Agents, at the depots they may establish, in good prizing order, and each quality in separate parcels.

The proper blanks will be sent to the Assessors in due time.
W. N. SHELTON,
Yanceyville, N. C., Feb. 10. General Agent for North Carolina.
18-1w.

For Hire.—A negro girl about 14 years old for the balance of the year. Apply at
17-3t* THIS OFFICE.

For Hire for the Balance of the Year.— A Boy who is an excellent cook and good house servant—would suit a hotel service. Apply at this office.
13-d1w

Mrs. H. W. Miller,
BOARD
By the Month, $320
Daily board do $150
Transient, per day $ 12
jan 16-d1y

Oxford Female College.—The twenty- sixth session began on Monday the 18th January 1864, and will continue twenty weeks.

Tuition in each school $60.
Piano rent $15. No extra charges.
Board varies with provisions.
J. H. MILLS,
5-tf. Oxford, N. C.

Notice.—On the First day of every month I shall send a special agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Dec. 22, 1853-d3m Surg-Gen'l N. C.

HILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADEMY.— The Sixth Academic year of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, February 3rd, 1864. For circulars and information apply to
MAJ. WM. M. GORDON, Sup't.
Hillsboro', N. C., Nov. 23, 1863.—d3m.

North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of the above Company, held in Raleigh on the 14th instant, the Company re-organized under its charter, and proceeded to elect the following gentlemen as directors, viz:

C. P. MENDENHALL, Greensboro'
J. M. BULLOCK, Granville county.
J. L. JONES, Granville county.
O. G. PARSLEY, Jr., } Wilmington.
ALEX'R OLDHAM, }
W. D. SMITH, }
DUDLEY NICHOLS, } Durham's
J. R. GREEN, }
WILLIAM LONG, Caswell county.

The Directory then proceeded to elect their officers, as follows:

C. P MENDENHALL, Esq., President.
J. M. BULLOCK, Esq., Vice President.
W. D. SMITH, Esq., Treasurer.
DUDLEY NICHOLS, Esq., Secretary.

Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Directory, the subscribers are requested to pay over to Wm. D. Smith, Treasurer, or deposit in Bank to his credit, the amount of their respective subscriptions, and forward certificates of deposit to his address at Wilmington, N. C., by the 10th day of February next. Those wishing to subscribe are requested to send in their subscriptions at or before that time to the Treasurer, who will issue certificates of stock.

DUDLEY NICHOLS, Sec'y.
Durham's, Jan'y 20th, 1864. 4-d2w.

$250 Reward.—Ranaway from the Subscriber at Graham, N. C., on the 1st inst., my negro man LOUIS. He is black thirty-five years of age, about five feet eight inches high, has thick lips, is inclined to be bald, has lost one of his front teeth and another leans outwards. No doubt he will endeavor to reach Newberne, where he was raised. The above reward of two hundred and fifty dollars, will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I can get him.
16-d6t W. W. CLARK,
Graham, N. C.

Gloves and Socks Wanted.—I desire to purchase for the soldier, 10,000 pairs of gloves and 10,000 pairs of Socks. Donations will be thankfully received.
EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 12-1m Surgeon General, N. C.

Bank of Washington—at Greenshoro' Feb. 10th 1864. A meeting of the Stockholders in this Bank will be held at the town of Greensboro' on Wednesday, March 16th, proximo. A general attendance is earnestly requested, either in person or by proxy, as business of importance will come before the meeting.
M. STEVENSON, Cashier.
14-d3tawtd*

Cards, Cards.—450 Pair Whitmor No. 10 Cards at $75 in Confederate money or $1 in specie, per pair.

These Cards are of the best quality. Purchasers can send the money by Express, and I will send the cards by Express, they paying the expense. Address me at Forestville, N. C.
JAS. S. PUREFOY.
Forrestville, N. C., Feb. 5, 1864. 13-d6t*

Farm for Rent or Sale—Two hundred acres of land, lying twelve miles west of Raleigh, and four miles from Holly Springs, in the County of Wake; 20 acres of fresh cleared land, the balance original growth. The cleared land well fenced. Apply to
W. H. CUNNINGGIM.
9-d8t* Exchange Hotel.

NOTICE.—A limited number of recruits will be received in the 1st N. C. Cavalry Regiment. The recruit must bring with him a serviceable horse. Arms and equipments will be furnished. For further information as to companies, &c., apply to Col Mallett, command Conscript Camp at Raleigh
By order Col. W. H. CHEEK, Comd'g.
Geo. S. Dewey, Ad'jt. 1-d1m

WANTED— 1000 *LBS. OF SUGAR CANE SEED.* The highest cash price will be paid per hund. or by the bushel. Apply to
P. FERRALL,
9-d1w

Beautiful Light Brown Sugar.—Families can be supplied with an excellent article of Light Brown Sugar in half barrels at the
NEW MARKET STORE.
In the building recently occupied by the Standard Journal printing office.
16-d1m

Small Pox Notice.—As the Small Pox has again appeared in the City of Raleigh, all persons calling at the office of the Surgeon General between the hours of ten and two will be vaccinated free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
jan 12-1m Surgeon General.

For Sale.—One negro boy about thirty years of age in good health; an excellent teamster, carriage driver, and work hand.
Apply to J. M. LITTLE,
feb. 3, 1864-10-d1w-w4t. Lexington, N. C.

Wanted to purchase.—A good Piano. Apply at this Office.
jan 1

Military.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
Raleigh, Jan. 27th, 1864.

The following circular from Bureau of Conscription is published for the information of all concerned.

By order
COL. MALLETT,
E. J. Hardin, *Adj't.* Comd't Cons. for N. C.

BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
Richmond, Jan. 25th, 1864.

Circular No. 4.

TO Commandants of Conscripts.—The attention of Commandants is especially directed to General Orders No. 7, A. & I. G. O. current series, herein set forth for their information.

ADJT. AND INSP. GEN'LS OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., Jan. 25, 1864.

I. Paragraph IV General Orders No. 3 current series is hereby revoked.

II. Enrolling Officers will proceed as rapidly as practicable in the enrolment of all persons made liable to military service. Previous to enrolment as conscripts, all such persons will be allowed to volunteer, provided—

1st. The Company selected was in service on the 16th of April 1862.

2nd. The Company selected is at the time of volunteering, below the minimum prescribed by regulations.

3rd. No person made liable to service under this order will be permitted to join, or will be assigned to any company which has more than sixty four privates on the roll, until all the companies in service from the State of which the volunteer or conscript is a resident shall have the minimum number prescribed by regulations.

4th. Upon the Company being selected, the volunteer will receive from the Enrolling Officers a certificate to the effect that he has so volunteered; and no volunteer will be received in any company except on such certificate.

III. Persons who fail to make selection, according to the provisions of this order, and at the time of enlistment, will be assigned according to existing regulations.

IV. All officers in command of companies authorized under this order to receive conscripts or volunteers will forthwith send to the Commandant of Conscripts of the State, accurate certified rolls of their companies; and without such roll, showing that they do not exceed sixty four privates, there will not be assigned any conscript or volunteer.

By Command of the Secretary of War.
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adjt. and Insp. Gen'l.

Early and vigorous action will be enjoined on the Enrolling Officers, each one of whom should be furnished with a copy of the order without delay. To insure the publicity of the order, there should be several insertions in the newspapers of general circulation.

II. Persons presenting applications for special exemption, with *any show of merit* will not be detailed until action is taken by this Bureau. These cases will be investigated in accordance with Circular No. 3, Current Series with the least delay practicable.

By order of COL. JNO. S. PRESTON, *Supt.*
(Signed) C. B. DUFFIELD,
3 1m. A. A. G.

Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Bulletin and Democrat, Iredell Express, Asheville News, Wadesboro' Argus, Greensboro' Patriot, Milton Chronicle, Christian Advocate, N. C. Presbyterian, Mountain Eagle Tarboro' Southerner, copy one month

Office of Chief Quartermaster, Raleigh, February 17th 1864. Proposals will be received at this office until the 28th inst., for the manufacture of Oil from the Tithe Pea Nuts.

Proposals must state the price per gallon for the oil produced; as the Government will require the total produce of oil as well as oil cake.
W. W. PEIRCE
20-d3t&w3t Maje and Chief Q.-M.

Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Standard and Petersburg Register, copy 3 times and send bill to Maj. Peirce.

Attend to the Head.—Scott & Jim take great pleasure in informing the public that they have fittted up a first class BARBERS' ESTABLISHMENT, at the Exchange Hotel; where they are prepared to Cut or Curl Hair, Champoon, Dye Whiskers and Moustache, Shave &c. Scott having had an experience of six years with Mr. K. Cook, flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction.

Jim has had equal advantages in other places. The shop will be kept clean and neat; and gentlemen may rely upon finding this a first-class Barber shop.
18 6t* SCOTT & JIM.

Wanted to Hire.—A Negro Boy of fifteen or sixteen years old, to cut wood, run errands, &c., for a family. Apply at
8-tf THIS OFFICE.

WANTED.—A Good Milch Cow.
Apply at THIS OFFICE.

Military.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
Raleigh, Jan. 27th, 1864.

The following circular from Bureau of Conscription is published for the information of all concerned.

By order
COL. MALLETT,
E. J. Hardin, *Adj't.* Comd't Cons. for N. C.

BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
Richmond, Jan. 25th, 1864.

Circular No. 4.

TO Commandants of Conscripts.—The attention of Commandants is especially directed to General Orders No. 7, A. & I. G. O. current series, herein set forth for their information.

ADJT. AND INSP. GEN'LS OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., Jan. 25, 1864.

I. Paragraph IV General Orders No. 3 current series is hereby revoked.

II. Enrolling Officers will proceed as rapidly as practicable in the enrolment of all persons made liable to military service. Previous to enrolment as conscripts, all such persons will be allowed to volunteer, provided—

1st. The Company selected was in service on the 16th of April 1862.

2nd. The Company selected is at the time of volunteering, below the minimum prescribed by regulations.

3rd. No person made liable to service under this order will be permitted to join, or will be assigned to any company which has more than sixty four privates on the roll, until all the companies in service from the State of which the volunteer or conscript is a resident shall have the minimum number prescribed by regulations.

4th. Upon the Company being selected, the volunteer will receive from the Enrolling Officers a certificate to the effect that he has so volunteered; and no volunteer will be received in any company except on such certificate.

III. Persons who fail to make selection, according to the provisions of this order, and at the time of enlistment, will be assigned according to existing regulations.

IV. All officers in command of companies authorized under this order to receive conscripts or volunteers will forthwith send to the Commandant of Conscripts of the State, accurate certified rolls of their companies; and without such roll, showing that they do not exceed sixty four privates, there will not be assigned any conscript or volunteer.

By Command of the Secretary of War.
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adjt. and Insp. Gen'l.

Early and vigorous action will be enjoined on the Enrolling Officers, each one of whom should be furnished with a copy of the order without delay. To insure the publicity of the order, there should be several insertions in the newspapers of general circulation.

II. Persons presenting applications for special exemption, with *any show of merit* will not be detailed until action is taken by this Bureau. These cases will be investigated in accordance with Circular No. 3, Current Series with the least delay practicable.

By order of COL. JNO. S. PRESTON, *Supt.*
(Signed) C. B. DUFFIELD,
3 1m. A. A. G.

Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Bulletin and Democrat, Iredell Express, Asheville News, Wadesboro' Argus, Greensboro' Patriot, Milton Chronicle, Christian Advocate, N. C. Presbyterian, Mountain Eagle Tarboro' Southerner, copy one month

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, November 12, 1863. $100 BOUNTY! Wanted 100 Mounted Riflemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riflemen for service in this vicinity, notice is hereby given, that recruits to the number of 100 *non-conscripts* will be received for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay $ per month. *Written permission* will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age.

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to Maj MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal.
F. L. CHILDS,
Lieut-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post.
dec 16dtf

Quartermaster's Department, Raleigh, Feb. 6, 1864. This Department has on hand a small lot of Cotton Cards for distribution among the families of soldiers. The special courts of each county are requested to appoint an agent in each county to receive and distribute them. The price will be five dollars, ($5,) and necessitous wives and mothers of soldiers will have the preference. More are expected daily and will be sent out as fast as received,
H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
Feb. 8, 1864.-14 d3t

All the papers of the State will copy three times, and forward accounts as above.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at two dollars per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Military.

Conscript Office, Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 11, 1864. The following "Notice" from Bureau of Conscription is published for the guidance of all concerned. Compliance with its directions will save applicants for exemption or details much unnecessary delay in the investigation of their claims.

By order of the Commandant.
E. J. HARDIN, Adj't

NOTICE.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
War Dep't Bureau of Conscription,
Richmond, Va., Jan. 29, 1864.

Paragraph X of General Orders No. 82, Adjutant and Inspector General's office of 1863, requires that "applications for exemption must in all cases be made to the Enrolling Officer."

If the local Enrolling Officer has not the power to act, or is in doubt, he will after investigation under Circular No. 3, Current Series, refer such applications, through the proper official channels to this Bureau. All such applications addressed to this Bureau will necessarily and invariably be returned for local investigation, and the applicants will thus have uselessly lost time and prolonged suspense.

Appeals from adverse decissions of the local officers, and of the Commandant of Conscripts for the States will be forwarded by them for hearing when any plausible ground of appeal is set forth.

2. Commandants of Conscripts will give this notice extensive circulation in the local press of their respective States.

By order of
[Signed] COL. PRESTON, Supt
16-1m C. B. Duffield, A. A. G.

Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Bulletin and Democrat, Iredell Express, Asheville News, Wadesboro' Argus, Greensboro' Patriot, Milton Chronicle, Christian Advocate, N. C. Presbyterian, Mountain Eagle, Tarboro' Southerner, copy one month.

Conscript Office, Raleigh, JANUARY 26, 1864. The annexed order is published for the information of all concerned. Its requirements will be rigidly enforced in every particular.

By order
Col. MALLETT,
Commanding Conscripts for N. C.
E. J. Hardin, Adjutant.

ADJ'T AND INSP. GEN'LS OFFICE,
Richmond, Jan. 9, 1864.

General Orders, No. 3.

I. The following Acts of Congress and Regulations are published for the information of all persons concerned therein.

ACTS.

An Act to prevent the Enlistment or Parollment of Substitutes in the Military service of the Confederate States.

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That no person liable to military service shall hereafter be permitted or allowed to furnish a substitute for such service, nor shall any substitute be received, on ested or enrolled in the military service of the Confederate States." [Approved December 28th, 1863.]

II Persons rendered liable to military service by operation of the preceding acts, are placed on the same footing with all others hitherto held liable by Acts of Congress.

III. Persons herein rendered liable to military service are required to report as volunteers or conscripts, without delay, to the enrolling officers; and all who delay beyond the 1st day of February, 1864, will be considered as having renounced the privilege of volunteering, and held for assignment according to law.

IV. Enrolling officers will proceed, as rapidly as practicable, in the enrollment of persons herein made liable to military service. Previous to enrollment as conscripts, all such persons will be allowed to volunteer in companies in service on the 16th April 1862: *provided*, the company chosen does not at the time of volunteering reach the maximum number allowed; and upon such company being selected, the volunteer will receive from the enrolling officer a certificate to the effect that he has so volunteered; and no volunteer will be received into any company except on such certificate. Persons who fail to make their selection, as required by existing regulations, will be assigned according to existing regulations.

V. Persons who report to the enrolling officers will be enrolled and may be allowed a furlough of ten days before reporting to the camp of instruction.

VI. All persons, whether volunteers or conscripts under this order, will pass through the camp of instruction of the State to which they belong, and be forwarded thence to the companies which are selected, or to which they may be assigned.

VII. The Bureau of Conscription is charged with adopting proper regulations for the enforcement of this order.

VIII. All exemptions heretofore granted are subject to a revision, under instructions from the Bureau of Conscription; and if found to be improper or unauthorized by law, will be revoked.

By order. S. COOPER,
1 d6t&15. Adjutant and Inspector General.

Wilmington Journal, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Democrat, Iredell Express and Asheville News copy until February 15th and send bills to Col. Mallett's office.

Confederate States of America, Engineer Department, District Cape Fear Wilmington, N. C., March 16th, 1863. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Engineer Department, for services of slaves employed as laborers on the *land defences* near Wilmington, N. C., that the undersigned is authorized and prepared to pay the same at his office, on the second floor of the building next above Meares' Drug Store, Market Street.

Persons executing Powers of Attorney will observe the following form—their signatures, in all cases, to be witnessed by two witnesses and signed in duplicate, or they may be witnessed before a Justice of the Peace or Clerk of any Court.

I, ——, of ——, do hereby appoint ——, of ——, my true and lawful Agent to sign receipts for, and receive payment of all moneys due to me by the Engineer Department of the Confederate States of America, for the services of my slaves employed as laborers on the land defences at ——, during the month of ——, 186 .

Witness, my hand and seal, at ——, this —— day of ——, 186 .

(Signed in duplicate.)

Witnesses: ——— [Seal.]

The signatures of colored persons should be witnessed by three witnesses.

There must be separate duplicate Powers of Attorney for each month. Blank forms can be had upon application at this office.

W. H. JAMES,
Jan. 20, 1864-1 tf Capt. & Chief Engineer.

For Sale or Rent.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—I OFFER AT PRIVATE sale the large new Hotel in the town of Louisburg, and located just east of the Court-house.
jul 4.—tf. H. HARRIS.

THE CONFEDERATE.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN, } Editors.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

SATURDAY, February 20, 1864.

☞ Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. ☜

The Action of Congress.

We lay before our readers the action of Congress in the last moments. The Currency and Military bills, and the Tax bill, have all been passed, and have been approved. The Currency bill will afford grounds for complaint and grumbling. This was to be expected.—On such a subject, to please every body was simply an impossibility. Congress has met the necessities of the nation. It has laid a tax to meet the wants of the government—and it holds out a system of funding adequate to absorb the redundancy of the currency—to make the new issue equal to gold—*to* destroy hoarding, and to save the nation from bankruptcy. There is no repudiation in the matter—and the bill approaches as near equality as could be expected. The Military bill will designate the weak and timid—the money maker, millers, mayors, town Commissioners, Justices of the Peace and Home Guard officers, &c, all of whom we hope may now be dispensed with, or their places supplied by men old enough to do the duties of their places, and too old to serve in the field. We shall soon call upon Gov. Vance not to stand in the way of filling up the army. The soldiers want help—they are looking to see who gives and who withholds it. He is the soldier's friend who sends them the most men—to help them stand guard, dig entrenchments, work roads, do picket, AND FIGHT. Congress has earned well of the soldiers and their friends at home. The authority to suspend the Habeas Corpus *was asked for by the President*, and given by Congress in terms expressive of its confidence in the integrity and discretion of the Executive.

Let no good man be alarmed. "The liberties of the people are (for) laid at the feet of the President." No liberty will be disturbed, except of traitors, conspirators, those who assist the enemy, exciters of servile insurrection, deserters and their encouragers, traders with the enemy, spies, inciters to abandon the Confederate cause, bridge burners, telegraph destroyers, &c. If the Standard means to class the people with these characters, he does the people great injustice.

These characters had better not wait for the 8th of April to say their prayers. They had better begin to pray immediately, and pray without ceasing, if peradventure some saving grace may rescue them from the devil—a despot to whom their liberties have been some time surrendered.

We shall discuss these matters more at length.

Deserters--Who Responsible.

In the Standard of yesterday we find the following:

"Some of the the Destructive journals, for "party purposes, are endeavoring to produce "the impression that the STANDARD is respon-"sible for desertions from the army. There "is no foundation for this charge, and these "journals know it."

If we would astribute a fault to the Standard that does not properly belong to it, then we are wholly ignorant of our own nature.—We *are convinced* that the editorials of the Standard *have* produced desertions from the army, and that that paper is responsible for the most lamentable consequences. We would fain hope that this result was not intended—but of the result itself, we have undoubted evidence. This evidence in part we now lay before the public

First, we have seen letters and have heard from officers of the army who are perfectly reliable, that on several occasions when the executions of deserters have taken place, the condemned men have stated in their last moments, that they were induced to desert by reading the *Standard*. There are several cases.

Second, we have now before us a letter from a Captain of the 2nd Regiment of State Troops and we have lately had an interview with the Captain himself. He gave us in person, and gives in the letter a statement of a visit which he lately made to a soldier from Randolph—of the 4th Regiment, by the name of King—who was under condemnation for desertion. The soldier was asked why he deserted?—and he replied. "*I did not like the Regiment, and I did not come back under the President's proclamation, because the Standard led me to believe that the Government was corrupt, and would soon go down—and North Carolina would return to the Union again.*"

Again—we have another letter from another officer, a private letter addressed to a friend and sent to us by that friend. This letter refers to the same execution. Its writer says that he visited the man, King, from Randolph, the day before his execution, and in that interview he stated to him, that he owed his then present position to the writings of the Standard. Lt. Goff, of the 4th Reg't, conducted the execution. In the moment when the eyes of the condemned were blindfolded, and earth forever shut upon his view—facing the rifles which were aimed at his heart, just before the command was given to fire into his body—he stated to Lt. Goff "*that the Standard paper had brought him to that.*"

This is the testimony of the dead man. What PARTY had he to serve? The officers are responsible and respectable men, and their names may be had for the asking.—We know not how this may affect the Standard. For ourselves, rather might a rifle ball crash through our brain, than have this woe begone cry, from the depth of the grave, ringing accusation in our ears, as an accessory of death.

The Raleigh Progress.

When we commenced to edit *The Confederate*, we did not expect to be brought in contact with the above named paper. We had our reasons for observing silence with regard to it; among which, one was, that we found a well settled conviction in the public mind, that the ostensible Editor did not wholly control its editorial columns, but that they were open to outsiders, under his cover. And as we did not wish to start a rabbit in the open field and have him to escape into somebody's private warren, we preferred to forego the hunt altogether.

Several reasons have, however, contributed to necessitate a change of course on our part. First of these is a sense of public duty. It has seemed to us all the time, that the political conduct of this paper was more dangerous than that of the Standard; for it possessed all the bad qualities of the latter, while it lacked all the good traits that the Standard unquestionably possesses. The one being an open and bold vender of a distinct poison—while the other mixes his doses with a variety of deleterious drugs. Besides this, a paper for which we have great respect, the *Sentinel* of Richmond, has lately brought the Progress into a prominence that magnifies its capacity for harm. The intention of the Sentinel was a laudable one, only he did not know the state of affairs in North Carolina.

In addition—the Progress, in a side way (and we think we know the "ear marks") has made an allusion to us—of course to misrepresent us—for no other notice could have been expected. The allusion was so distinct as to make it impossible to escape our observation. Being thus obliged to admit the Progress into the arena of our contemplated discussion, we shall treat it as an adversary, and confine ourselves strictly to the discussion of its political merits and demerits. It claims to be a neutral paper—and if it understands by that term what we do as applicable to itself, then there will be no difference of opinion between us on that score. If to have no opinion of its own, at all constitutes this character of neutrality—then no one will forbid the claim that the Progress sets up to it. If, on the other hand, to be at the service of most anybody's opinion, "an eclectic rather than an insipid original," constitutes a neutral, then the Progress is a model for an artist who would chisel out this statue—for (to change the metaphor,) surely it is a swimming place for all fish, whose adaptation is to shallow water.

We are now fairly started in our contest with the Progress--a herculanean undertaking it is, at least in one point of view--as those will at once understand who are familiar with the labors of Hercules. Before we proceed to take points about the Progress which will demand heavier ordinance than that we propose at present, we wish to get position so as to command certain outposts to the citadel of our cotemporary. The sentinel, which the Progress keeps to watch against attack, is a volunteer enlisted under the name of self-complacency—a more untiring body guard it were difficult to discover. He is sleepless and vigilant—not only the watchman for the inner lines, but the exponent of the garrison in all its dealings with the foe. This sentinel we mean to capture or destroy. But we weary of the figure and will run it out no longer. It is as difficult with the subject to make a trope, as a troophy.

When we spoke of the self-complacency of the Progress, we meant that freedom from mental or bodily perturbation—that majestical sense of consequence, with which the Progress indites such editorial as this—(we only give the substance, not having the file:) *we* hear that "Dr. Hoge is speaking in his address of the sympathy of English people with the cause of the Confederacy—*All bosh.*" There is no insipidity in this disposition of a man. It is true that Dr. Hoge is a most eminent preacher and teacher—of finished education—capable of observation, and incapable of falsefying what he has seen—and with ample opportunity of acquiring the information he volunteers. But out of the peculiar armory which the Progress can command, a weapon is furnished which dispatches him at a blow.

Or—alluding to the supposition that General Polk in Mississippi had inhibited telegraphic communication—our Progress asserts the consequence of "such ridiculous orders." Now admitting all the equality of rank, capacity and intelligence—and there is some approach to equality—for Genl. Polk is only a Lieutenant General and the Progress *was* a Lieutenant—and Gen. Polk has seen some fighting, the Progress has heard it—the only difference being in the employment of separate senses. Nevertheless, despite the equality, we claim that the presence of Gen. Polk at the spot would incline the weight in his behalf, if any other than the Progress was the contravening authority. One useful lesson is taught in the fate of the two gentlemen who have fallen under the Progress—and that is, that great men may be slain by a kick, as easy as by a bullet.

On Monday we shall *progress* with the subject; and the public will then see the reason why we have devoted ourself to the task.

M. J. Ramsey, Esq., Postmaster at Pittsboro', is our authorised Agent to receive subscriptions for *The Confederate*, and his receipts for the paper will be recognized by us.

AN ACT

To be entitled an Act to Fund, Tax and Limit the Currency.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c. That the Confederate States of America do enact, That the holders of all Treasury notes above the denomination of five dollars and not bearing interest, shall be allowed until the first day of April, 1864, east of the Mississippi river, and until the 1st day of July, 1864, West of the Missippi river to fund, the same, and until the periods and at the places stated the holders of all such Treasury notes shall be allowed to fund the same in registered bonds payable twenty years after, they bearing interest at the rate of four per cent per annum payable on the 1st day of January and July of each year.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue the bonds required for the funding provided for in the preceding section; and until the bonds can be provided, he may issue certificates to answer the purpose. Such bonds and certificates shall be receivable, without interest, in payment of all Government dues payable in the year 1864, except export and import duties.

Sec. 3. That all Treasury notes of all denominations of one hundred dollars not bearing interest which shall not be presented for funding under the provisions of the first section of this act, shall, from and after the first day of April, 1864, East of the Mississippi river, and the first day of July, 1864, West of the Mississippi, cease to be receivable in payment of public dues, and said notes, if not so presented at the time, shall, in addition to the tax of thirty-three and one-third cents imposed in the 4th section of this act, be subject to a tax of ten per cent. per month until so presented; which taxes shall attach to said notes wherever circulated, and shall be deducted from the face of said notes wherever presented for payment or for funding, and such notes shall not be exchangeable for the new issue of Treasury notes provided for in this act.

Sec. 4. That on all said Treasury notes not funded or used in payment of taxes at the dates and places prescribed in the first section of this act, there shall be levied at said dates and places a tax of thirty-three and one-third cents for every dollar, funded on the face of said notes. Said tax shall attach to said notes wherever circulated, and shall be collected by deducting the same at the Treasury, its depositaries and by the collectors, and by all Government officers receiving the same, wherever presented for payment or for funding, or in payment of Government dues, or for postage, or in exchange for new notes as hereinafter provided, and said Treasury notes shall be fundable in bonds as provided in the first section of this act, until the first day of January, 1865, at the rate of sixty-six cents and two thirds on the dollar, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury at any time between the 1st of April last and the 1st of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi river, and the 1st of January, 1865, to substitute and exchange new Treasury notes for the same, at the rate of sixty-six and two-thirds cents on the dollar: Provided, that notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars shall not be entitled to the privilege of said exchange: Provided, further, that the right to fund all such Treasury notes which may remain outstanding on the 1st day of January, 1865, and which may not be exchanged for new Treasury notes, as herein provided, a tax of one hundred per cent. is hereby imposed.

Sec. 5. That after the first day of April next, all authority heretofore given to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury notes shall be, and is hereby revoked, provided the Secretary of the Treasury may, after that time, issue new Treasury notes in such forms as he may prescribe, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, said new issue to be receivable in payment of all public dues, except export and import duties, and to be issued in exchange for old notes at the rate of two dollars of the new issue for three dollars of the old issues, whether said old notes be surrendered for exchange by the holders thereof or be received into the Treasury under the provisions of this act; and the holders of the new notes or of the old notes, except those of the denomination of one hundred dollars, after they are reduced to sixty-six and two-third cents on the dollar by the tax aforesaid, may convert into call certificates bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and payable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, unless sooner converted into new notes.

Sec. 6. That to pay the expenses of the Government, not otherwise provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue six per cent. bonds to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dollars, the principal and interest whereof shall be free from taxation; and for the payment of the interest thereon, the entire nett receipts of all cotton, tobacco and naval stores, which shall be exported from the Confederate States, and the nett proceeds of the import duties now laid on so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the interest hereby specially pledged: Provided, That the duties now laid upon imports, and hereby pledged, shall hereafter be paid in specie or in sterling exchange, or in the coupons of said bonds.

Sec. 7. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized from time to time, as the wants of the Treasury may require it, to sell or hypothecate for Treasury notes, said bonds or any part thereof, upon the best terms he can, so as to meet appropriations by Congress, and at the same time reduce and restrict the amount of circulation in Treasury notes within reasonable and safe limits.

Sec 8. The bonds authorised by the 6th section of this act may either be registered or coupon bonds as the parties taking them may elect, and they may be exchanged for each other under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; they shall be for one hundred dollars or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and shall, together with the coupons thereto attacked, be in such form and of such authentication as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; the interest shall be payable half yearly, on the 1st of January and July in each year; the principal shall be payable not less than thirty years from their date.

Sec. 9. All certificates shall be fundable, and shall be taxed in all respects as is provided for the Treasury notes into which they are convertible, if not converted before the time fixed for taking the Treasury notes.—Such certificates shall from that time bear interest upon only sixty-six and two-thirds cents for every dollar promised upon their face, and shall be redeemable only in new Treasury notes at that rate, but after the passage of this act no call certificates shall be issued until after the 1st day of April, 1864.

Sec. 10. That if any bank of deposit shall give its depositors the bonds authorized by the 1st section of this act in exchange for their deposits, and specify the same on the bonds by some distinctive mark or token, to be agreed upon with the Secretary of the Treasury, the said depositors shall be entitled to receive the amount of said bonds in Treasury notes, bearing no interest and outstanding at the passage of this act.

Sec. 11. That all Treasury notes heretofore issued of the denomination of five dollars shall continue to be receivable in payment of public dues, as provided by law, and fundable as par under the provisions of this act, until the first of July, 1864, East, and until the 1st of October, 1864, West of the Mississippi river; but after that time they shall be subject to a tax of thirty-three and a third cents on every dollar promised on the face thereof, said tax to attach to said notes wherever circulated, and said notes to be fundable and exchangeable for new Treasury notes, as herein provided, subject to the deduction of said tax.

Sec. 12. That any State holding Treasury notes received before the times herein fixed for taking said notes shall be allowed until the 1st day of January, 1865, to fund the same in six per cent. bonds of the Confederate States payable twenty years after date, and interest payable semi-annually. But all Treasury notes received by any State after the time fixed for taking the same, as aforesaid, shall be held to have been received diminished by the amount of said tax. The discrimination between the notes subject to the tax and those not so subject, shall be left to the good faith of each State, and the certificates of the Governor thereof shall in each case be conclusive.

Sec. 13. That Treasury notes heretofore issued, bearing interest at the rate of seven dollars and thirty cents on the hundred dollars per annum, shall no longer be received in payment of public dues, but shall be deemed and considered bonds of the Confederate States, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing the rate of interest specified on their face, payable the first of January in each and every year.

Sec 14. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized in case the exigencies of the Government should require it, to pay the demand of any public creditor, whose debt may be contracted after the passage of this act, willing to receive the same in a certificate of indebtedness, to be issued by said Secretary in such form as he may deem proper, payable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually and transferable only by special endorsement, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and said certificates shall be exempt from taxation in principal and interest.

Sec. 15. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to increase the number of depositories so as to meet the requirements of this act, and with that view to employ such of the banks of the several States as may deem expedient.

Sec. 16. The Secretary of the Treasury shall forthwith advertise this act in such newspapers published in the several States, and by such other means as shall secure immediate publicity; and the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall each cause it to published in general orders for the information of the army and navy.

Sec. 17. The 42d section of the act for the assessment and collection of taxes, approved May 1, 1863 is hereby repealed.

Sec. 18. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required, upon the application of the holder of any call certificate, which by the first section of the act to provide for the funding and further issue of Treasury notes, approved March 23d, 1863, was required to be thereafter deemed to be a bond, to issue such holder a bond therefor upon the terms provided by said act.

The Military Bill.

A Bill to organize forces to serve during the War.

Section 1st provides that all white men, residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of 17 and 50, shall be in the military service of the Confederate States during the war.

Sec. 2 provides that all between the ages of 18 and 45 now in service shall be retained during the present war in the same organizations in which they were serving at the passage of this act unless they are regularly discharged or transferred. Companies from one State, who were put into organizations from another State, shall be transferred, provided they expressed their dissent at the time they were placed in said organization. Individual soldiers are allowed the same privilege

Sec. 3 provides that, at the expiration of six months from the 1st of April next, a bounty of one hundred dollars, in a *six per cent.* government bond shall be paid to each non-commissioned officer and private then in service.

Sec. 4. provides that no person shall be relieved from the operation of this act by reason of having been discharged, where no disability now exists, nor by reason of having furnished a substitute; but no person who has heretofore been exempted on account of religious opinions, and paid the required tax, shall be required to render military service.

Sec. 5. provides that all between 17 and 18 years of age shall form a reserve corps not to serve out of the State in which they reside.

Sec. 6. provides that the last named persons shall elect their own regiment and company officers, and be entitled to the same pay and allowances as troops in the field.

Sec. 7 provides that any person of the last named failing to attend at the place of rendezvous within thirty days, as required by the President, without a sufficient reason, shall be made to serve in the field during the war.

Sec. 8 provides that all the duties of provost and hospital guards and clerks, and of clerks, guards, agents, and employees or laborers in the Commissary and Quartermaster Department, in the Ordinance Bureau and Navy Departments, and all similar duties, shall be performed by persons who are declared, by a board of surgeons, as unable to perform military service in the field. The President may detail such bodies of troops or individuals required to be enrolled under the sixth section of this act (between 45 and 50) as may be needed for the discharge of such duties. Persons between seventeen and eighteen years of age shall not be assigned to such duties. The President is empowered to detail artizans, mechanics, or persons of scientific skill, to perform indispensable duties in the departments or bureaux herein mentioned.

Sec 9 provides that any quartermaster or assistant quartermaster, commissary or assistant commissary, (other than those serving with organizations in the field,) or officer in the ordnance bureau, or navy agent or provost marshal, or officer in the conscript service, who shall hereafter retain or employ any person subject to military duty, as herein provided, shall be cashiered.

Sec. 10 repeals all existing exemption laws, and exempts the following:

1. All who shall be held unfit for military service, under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

2. The Vice President of the Confederate States, the members and officers of Congress, of the several State Legislatures, and such other Confederate and State officers as the President or the Governor of the respective States may certify to be necessary for the proper administration of the Confederate or State governments, as the case may be.

3. Every minister of religion authorized to preach according to the rules of his church, and who, at the passage of this act, shall be regularly employed in the discharge of the ministerial duties; superintendents and physicians of asylums of the deaf, dumb, blind and insane; one editor for each newspaper being published at the time of the passage of this act, and such employees as said editor may certify on oath to be indispensable to the publication of such newspaper: the public printer of the Confederate and State governments, and such journeyman printers as the said public printer shall certify on oath to be indispensable to perform the public printing; one skilled apothecary in each apothecary store, who was doing business as such apothecary on the 10th day of October, 1862, and has continued said business, without intermission, since that period; all physicians over the age of 30 years who are now, and have been, for the last seven years, in the practice of their profession, but the term physician shall not include dentists.

[The old law exists covering professors and teachers.]

All superintendents of public hospitals established by law before the passage of this act, and such employees as the said superintendent shall certify on oath to be essential to the management thereof.

4. There shall be exempt one person as owner or agriculturist on each farm or plantation upon which there are now and were, on the first day of January last, fifteen able-bodied field hands between the ages of 16 and 50, upon the following conditions: 1. This exemption shall only be granted in cases in which there is no white male adult on the farm or plantation not liable to military duty, nor unless the person claiming the exemption was, on the 1st day of January, 1864, either the owner and manager, or overseer of said plantation, but in no case, shall more than one person be exempted for one farm or plantation. 2. Such person shall first execute a bond, payable to the Confederate States of America, in such form and with such security and in such penalty as the Secretary of War may prescribe, conditioned that he will deliver to the Government at some railroad depot, or such other place or places as may be designated by the Secretary of War, within twelve months next ensuing, one hundred pounds of bacon, or at the election of the Government, its equivalent in pork, and one hundred pounds of nett beef, (said beef to be delivered on foot,) for each able-bodied slave on said farm or plantation within the above said ages, whether said slaves are in the field or not, which said bacon, or pork and beef shall be paid for by the Government at the price fixed by the Commissaries of the State under the impressment act: *Provided*, that when the person thus exempted shall produce satisfactory evidence that it has been impossible for him, by the exercise of proper diligence, to furnish the amount of meat thus contracted for and leave an adequate supply for the subsistence of those living on said farm, the Secretary of War shall direct a commutation of the same to the extent of two-thirds thereof in grain or other provisions, to be delivered by such person as aforesaid at equivalent rates. 3. Such person shall furthermore, bind himself to sell the marketable surplus of provisions and grain now on hand, and which he may raise from year to year, while the exemption continues, to the Government or to the families of soldiers; at prices fixed by the Commissaries of the State under the impressment act: Provided, That any person, exempted as aforesaid, shall be entitled to a credit of 25 per cent on any amount of meat which he may deliver within three months from the passage of this act: Provided further, That persons coming within the provisions of this exemption shall not be deprived of the benefit thereof by reason of having been enrolled since the 1st day of February, 1864.

In addition to the foregoing exemptions, the Secretary of War may, under the direction of the President, exempt or detail such other persons as he may be satisfied ought to be exempted on account of public necessity, and to insure the production of grain and other provisions for the army and for the families of soldiers. He may also grant exemptions or details, on such terms as he may prescribe, to such overseers, farmers or planters as he may be satisfied will be more useful to the country in the pursuits of agriculture than in the military service: Provided, That such exemption shall cease whenever the farmer, planter or overseer shall fail diligently to employ in good faith his own skill, capital and labor exclusively in the production of grain and other provisions, to be sold to the Government and the families of soldiers at such prices not exceeding those fixed at the time for the articles by the commissaries of the State under the impressment act.

The old law is re-enacted relating to railroads.

6. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as repealing the act approved April 14, 1863, exempting contractors for carrying the mails of the Confederate States, and the drivers of post coaches and hacks, from military service: Provided, that all the exemptions granted under this act shall only continue while the persons so exempted are actually engaged in their respective pursuits or occupations.

Sec. 11. That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to grant details, under general rules and regulations to be issued from the War Department, either of persons between 45 and 50 years of age, or from the army in the field, in all cases where, in his judgment, justice, equity and necessity require such details, and he may revoke such orders of details whenever he thinks proper: Provided, That the power herein granted to the President to make details and exemptions shall not be construed to authorize the exemption or detail of any contractor for furnishing supplies of any kind to the government, by reason of said contract, unless the head or secretary of the department making such contract shall certify that the personal services of such contractor are indispensable to the execution of the contract: Provided further, That when any such contractor shall fail diligently and faithfully to proceed with the execution of such contract, his exemption or detail shall cease.

Sec. 12. That in appointing local boards of surgeons for the examination of persons liable to military service, no member composing the same shall be appointed from the county or enrolling district in which they are required to make such examination.

The Tax Bill.

An Act, to Lay Additional Taxes for the Common Defence and Support of the Government.

Sec. 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact:* That in addition to the taxes levied by the "act to lay taxes for the common defence and to carry on the Government of the Confederate States," approved 24th of April, 1863, there shall be levied from the passage of this act, on the subject of taxation hereafter mentioned, and collected from every person, co-partnership, association or corporation, liable therefor, taxes as follows, to wit:

I Upon the value of property, real and personal and mixed, of every kind and description, not hereinafter excepted or taxed at a different rate, five per cent. *Provided*, That from this tax on the value of property, employed in agriculture, shall be deducted the value of the tax in kind delivered therefrom, as assessed under the law imposing it, and delivered to the Government. *Provided*, That no credit shall be allowed beyond five per cent

II On the value of gold and silver wares and plate, jewels, and watches, ten per cent.

III. The value of property taxed under this section shall be assessed on the basis of the market value of the same, or similar property in the neighborhood where assessed in the year 1860, except in cases where land, slaves, cotton or tobacco have been purchased since the 1st day of January, 1862, in which case the said land, slaves, cotton and tobacco so purchased, shall be assessed at the price actually paid for the same by the owner.

Sec. 2. On the value of all shares or interests held in any bank, banking company or association, canal, navigation, importing, exporting, insurance, manufacturing, telegraph, express, railroad and dry dock companies and all other joint stock companies of every kind, whether incorporated or not, five per cent.

The value of property taxed under this section shall be assessed upon the basis of the market value of such property in the neighborhood where assessed, in such currency as may be in general use there, in the purchase and sale of such property, at the time of assessment.

Sec. 3. I. Upon the amount of all gold and silver coin, gold dust, gold or silver bullion, whether held by the banks or other corporations or individuals, five per cent; and upon all moneys held abroad, or upon the amount of all bills of exchange, drawn therefor on foreign countries, a tax of five per cent; such tax upon money abroad to be assessed and collected according to the value thereof at the place where the tax is paid.

II. Upon the amount of all solvent credits, and of all bank bills, and all other papers issued as currency, exclusive of non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury notes, and not employed in a registered business, the income derived from which is taxed, five per cent.

Sec. 4. Upon profits made in trade and business, as follows:

I. On all profits made by buying and selling spirituous liquors, flour, wheat, corn, rice, sugar, molasses or syrup, salt, bacon, pork, hogs, beef or beef cattle, sheep, oats, hay, fodder, raw hides, leather, horses, mules, boots, shoes, cotton yarns, wool, woolen, cotton or mixed cloths, hats, wagons, harness, coal, iron, steel or nails, at any time between the first of January, 1863, and the first of January, 1865, ten per cent, in addition to the tax on such profits as income under the act to lay taxes for the common defence, and carry on the Government of the Confederate States," approved April 24th, 1863.

II. On all profits made by buying and selling money, gold, silver foreign exchange, stocks, notes, debts, credits or obligations of any kind, and any merchandise, property or effects of any kind, not enumerated in the preceeding paragraph, between the times named therein, ten per cent, in addition to the tax on such profits as income under the act aforesaid.

III. On the amount of profits exceeding twenty-five per cent., made during either of the years 1863 and 1864, by any bank or banking company, insurance, canal, navigation importing and exporting, telegraph, express, railroads manufacturing, dry dock, or other joint stock company of any description, whether incorporated or not, twenty-five per cent, on such excess.

Sec. 5. The following exemptions from taxation under this act shall be allowed, to wit:

I. Property of each head of a family to the value of five hundred dollars; and for each minor child of the family to the further value of one hundred of dollars; and for each son actually engaged in the army or navy, or who has died or been killed in the military or naval service, and who was a member of the family when he entered the service, to the further value of five hundred dollars.

II. Property of the widow of any officer, soldier, sailor or marine, who may have died or been killed in the military or naval service, or where there is no widow, then of the family, being minor children, to the value of one thousand dollars.

III. Property of every officer, soldier, sailor or marine, actually engaged in the military or naval service, or of such as have been disabled in such service, to the value of one thousand dollars, provided that the above exemptions shall not apply to any person, whose property, exclusive of household furniture, shall be assessed at a value exceeding one thousand dollars.

IV. That where property has been injured or destroyed by the enemy, or the owner thereof has been temporarily deprived of the use or occupancy thereof, or of the means of cultivating the same, by reason of the presence or proximity of the enemy, the assessment on such property may be reduced, in proportion to the damage sustained by the owner, or the tax assessed thereon may be reduced in the same ratio by the district collector, on satisfactory evidence submitted to him by the owner or assessor.

Sec. 6. That the taxes on property laid for the year 1864, shall be assessed as on the day of the passage of this act, and be due and collected on the first day of June next, or as soon after as practicable, allowing an extension of ninety days west of the Mississippi river.—The additional taxes on incomes or profits for the year 1863, levied by this act, shall be assessed and collected forthwith; and the taxes on incomes or profits for the year 1864, shall be assessed and collected according to the provisions of the tax and assessment acts of 1863

Sec. 7. So much of the tax act of the 24th day of April, 1863, as levies a tax on incomes derived from property or effects on the amount or value of which a tax is levied by this act, and also the first section of said act, are suspended for the year 1864, and no estimated rent, hire, or interest on property or credits herein taxed *ad valorem*, shall be assessed or taxed as incomes, under the tax act of 1863.

Sec. 8. That the tax imposed by this act on bonds of the Confederate States heretofore issued, shall in no case exceed the interest on the same, and such bonds when held by or for minors or lunatics, shall be exempt from this tax in all cases where the interest on the same shall not exceed one thousand dollars.

COLD WEATHER.—The temperature of the weather in this latitude has been rapidly tending towards zero, for several days past. On Thursday at 1 A. M., the thermometer stood at 17 degrees Fahrenheit; at 8 A. M., 11 degrees and at 5 P. M. 20 degrees. On yesterday at 7 A. M., it stood at 16 degrees.